Missiskoui Standard.

J. M. FERRES, Editor. *Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.* J. D. GILMAN, Printer.

VOL. I. FRELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1836. NO. 40.

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

OUTLINE OF THE DEBATES.

Tuesday, 22nd December.

KENNEBEC RAIL-ROAD.

The House went into Committee on the Kennebec Rail-Road Bill.—Tho two clauses postponed from yesterday were passed without discussion.

Mr. Leslie, on moving the introduction of a clause limiting the profits to 12 per cent, made a few observations, which were inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. Vanfelson stated that he had on a former occasion consented to the postponement of the consideration of part of the bill in order to allow time to hon. members to consider the amendment which the hon. member for the East Ward of Montreal (Leslie) declared that he would propose to the bill. Mr. Vanfelson then repeated all the arguments advanced by him against the limitation of the profits when the bill was first discussed.

Mr. Papineau also entered at some length into a repetition of his arguments in favour of the limitation clause, which he advocated with great zeal and fervour. He said that the enterprising spirit of the individuals who proposed to construct the rail-road was very laudable, but he imagined that the public interest was not the only object which they had in view. They had profits in view, and it was the duty of the Legislature to take such steps as would prevent those profits from becoming extravagant and onerous to the public. What injustice could they complain of in the liberal conduct proposed towards them?—their profits were not to be decreased until they had reached the extraordinary and exorbitant amount of 12 per cent. annually, by which, in the course of 8 years, the principal would be doubled. Persons who could not be contented with the prospective of such a profit as that, must be actuated by blind avarice and selfishness, It was well known that in the United States money could be obtained for 3 or 4 per cent. interest for canals and rail-roads. What was the system of legislation pursued in Great Britain with regard to rail-roads and other works of that nature?—their profits were limited to 10 per cent.—and even that was complained of by the public it being said that the profits ought to be reduced to 8 per cent. It appeared to him that the petitioners for this rail-road in opposing so strongly the limitation principle, acted very inconsistently, having consented to the introduction of the clause putting it in the power of government to take the rail-road from them at any time on paying an advance of 20 per cent. on the outlay. The calculation of the cost of the rail-road was very erroneous, being extended £500,000, while £200,000 was nearer the mark. The hon. member (Vanfelson) had attempted to prove that the difference of cost between the Champlain and St. Lawrence rail-road and that under contemplation would be material, but he (Mr. P.) was not of that opinion. The rail-road from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence had been constructed under peculiar disadvantages the frequent and heavy rain having much retarded the works. The work moreover had been paid for by the day and not by piece-work, which latter plan was always found to be the cheapest. The country through which it passed, too being thickly inhabited the price of land was much greater than it would be in the present instance, the route being for a great part through a wild and uninhabited tract. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which the Champlain and St. Lawrence rail-road was constructed, it only cost 33,000 some odd hundred pounds. Calculating the cost of the Kennebec rail-road, which would be about 90 miles in length, at this rate it would amount to about £210,000, a sum much less than what was estimated. As to the example set by Upper Canada, he did not consider it fit to follow, being an erroneous principle. The assertion respecting immense profits derived from rail-roads in United States, he thought was much exaggerated; Stock in rail-roads might, in several instances, be at as high a premium as 30 or 40 per cent., but there was not one which gave 30 or 40 per cent. interest on the capital disbursed. Mr. Papineau after some further observations, concluded by saying that he wished with all his heart success to this enterprise, and hoped that such like would multiply rapidly in Canada. He did not consider that they would be discouraged by limiting their profits to 12 per cent., which was an enormous profit to make on money.

Mr. Berthelot said that the question was reduced to a very simple form, being nothing more or less than rail-road or no rail-road from Quebec to Maine. The hon. Speaker whose talents and patriotism he admired and who he was well conscious was infinitely superior to him in every respect had endeavoured to give the death-blow to the rail-road by advocating the principle of limiting the profits of the undertaking. The rail-road would never be commenced if the prospects of the persons who offered to undertake it were thus blighted. It was proposed to say to them that you shall not have more than 12 per cent. profit, but you may experience 100 per cent. loss. Either this proposed rail-road would be useful or not:—if it would be useful then have it put into operation. It was admitted that the rail-road would prove highly advantageous to the country, and yet it was attempted by indirect means, to crush the measure. There was a clause in the bill by which government would be enabled to purchase the rail-road at any time on paying an advance of 20 per cent. on the original cost and he considered that that was sufficient restraint to put on the capitalists who proposed undertaking the construction of the rail-road. He was so much in favour of the enterprise that he was sorry that even that clause had been introduced. Having made these observations in the French language he would endeavour to translate them into English for the benefit of those hon. members who understood the latter tongue only.—(Hear! hear! from Mr. Gugy.)—Mr. B. then repeated his observations in English.

Mr. Child said that it was well known that such an undertaking as that proposed in the bill cost a great deal of money, and that sufficient capital would not be obtained in this country. Even in the United States where a great number of these undertakings were being carried on, it was found necessary to go to Europe for the necessary funds. If the profits of the rail road were limited he did not think that capitalists would invest their money in it. The hon. member (Leslie) had cited the case of the Champlain and St. Lawrence rail-road as a proof that strangers would invest their money in undertakings with the profits limited, but he (Mr. C.) did not consider the two cases to be analogous. The Champlain rail-road was but short and was very much frequented, and he considered that in such cases the limitation of profits was a wise measure. It would be observed that it was not proposed to confer an exclusive privilege for this rail-road consequently, there was less reason to impose a restriction on the profits. The principle of restricting profits was uot applied generally. Look at the banks,—they were not restricted in their profits. If such a system existed in every country, it would perhaps be all the better; but as long as one country held out a greater prospect of profit than another to that conntry would money find its way He believed if the amendment was carried that it would have a very important bearing upon every undertaking in this Province, and in his opinion, amount to an obstruction of all further improvements.

Mr. Gugy had considered this question with some care and attention and had intended to offer observations upon it at some length, but had been spared the necessity of so doing by the hon. member for the Upper Town (Berthelot), who had made all the observations of any value which he (Mr. G.) had intended to offer to the house. He would take that opportunity of stating that a charter, more luminous, more comprehensive, more convincing or more conclusive speech he had never heard in that house or out of it, and he would be astonished, if, after hearing the arguments set forth in that speech, hon. members could vote for the amendment.

After a few further observations from Messrs. Viger and Kimber, the committee divided on the amendment, when there appeared—11 *Yeas* and 49 *Nays*.

From the Montreal Herald.

ANTI-GALLIC LETTERS.

[Second Series.]

No. III.

To the English Inhabitants of British America.

Montreal, 29th Dec., 1835.

Fellow-Countrymen,

In support of my assertion, that the political opinions of the French faction of Lower Canada spring from the petty ambition of nationality, I must proceed to prove, that the French demagogues evince an indifference, if not a contempt, even for the few Englishmen among their own partisans.

Yes, my countrymen, the French demagoues treat their English partisans as so many branded thralls, and thereby prove, that even a sense of invaluable services is unable to neutralise a deep and bitter hatred of English blood.

The English partisans, my countrymen, are put forward in the front of the battle, that the imperial authorities may be deceived into the belief, that the struggles in Lower Canada are not national but political, and that the English as well as the French inhabitants of the province are the blind admirers of the revolutionary Assembly. It was with this view, my countrymen, that the French demagogues made Mr. James Leslie the prominent conductor of the infamously dishonest inquisition (for inquiry I cannot call it) into the unfortunate riot of 21st May, 1832, during an election for the West Ward of Montreal. It was with this view, that they selected the same gentleman for proposing a bill, by which the French Assembly of Lower Canada actually presumed to dictate to England the conditions on which Englishmen should be permitted to emigrate to the Canadas. It was with this view, that they selected Mr. E. B. O'Callaghan to pour forth the filthy venom of a vulgar and servile spirit against the late Governor in Chief. It was with this view, that they selected the same renegade to his country and his religion as the persecutor of the most recent appointed English judge. Such have been the degrading labors of Mr. Leslie and of the being whom an almost involuntary respect for a man of cultivated mind and gentlemanly habits will not allow me even to name in the same sentence. Such have been their labours. What have been their rewards? Mr. Leslie's reward has been the contemptuous rejection of every measure, that he has proposed for the promotion of commerce or the benefit of the commercial classes. The hired renegade's reward has been, is, and will be, the almost undisguised scorn of his tyrannical and ungrateful task-masters.

Recently, however, Lord Gosford's partiality; as well theoretical as practical, for the French language and the French prejudices has enabled the French demagogues to dispense entirely with the previously convenient cloak of English names. At the recent election for the county of Montreal, there were three candidates, of whom only one candidate was of French origin. This man, whose sole qualification for making laws was that he was a Frenchman, was unhesitatingly preferred to the two candidates of English blood, who had confessedly been highly serviceable to 'the great body of the people' one of them having long acted as secretary to the agricultural association of Montreal and the other having been mainly instrumental in instituting and organizing the French 'Banque du Peuple.' The French demagogues, my countrymen, knew, that, in preferring the French candidate, they were for ever alienating at least one of the two English rivals. But they can now, under the Frenchified administration of Lord Gosford, afford to ruin not merely Lower Canada but British America without the aid of any residents of English blood. They have now on their side the king's name, which is in itself a host; but if, through the anti-national weakness of a 'cheerful' governor, they have enlisted the king's name, they have not yet enlisted the king's feelings. Is it, my countrymen, possible to suppose, that an English sailor, that an English king, that the national heir of a hundred national triumphs over royal, revolutionary and imperial France, personally sympathises with Lord Gosford's 'precise instructions' for 'cheerfully' surrendering the legislative, the executive and the judical powers, the very constitution itself, the English population of Lower Canada and the commercial prosperity of all British America to a petty faction of revolutionary Frenchmen? Is such a thing possible? No, my countrymen, for King William's last words to one of the Royal Commissioners were, 'The Canadas must not be lost or thrown away.' Lost, my countrymen, they must and shall be, unless a different course of policy be speedily adopted and vigorously pursued by the imperial authorities.

To convince you, my countrymen, that the commercial prosperity of all British America is seriously affected by the anti-commercial bitterness of the French leaders, I shall close this letter with a recent speech of a subordinate member of the faction against the anti-commercial views of the arch demagogue Mr. Papineau.

Mr. Berthelot said the whole matter resolved itself into the question, shall this Railroad go into operation, or shall it not? If it was to be strangled, it might be easily done by destroying the hopes of the speculators, who would not, unless properly encouraged, undertake it. The hon. Speaker, in supporting the limiting clause, gave a death blow to the undertaking: by confining the profits to 12 per cent., without any guarantee to the undertakers against the loss which they would sustain if their work should fail. He (Mr. B.) ardently desired the success of the undertaking, and he desired it for the good of the country. The endeavour of obstructing it showed a detestable feeling, and it would be utterly obstructed if it was said—You might make a profit of one hundred per cent, but you shall only get 12 per cent. Who is there amongst us, he would ask, who could undertake to find the means for carrying on such a work? Not one.....no. Then we ought to hold out every possible encouragement to others to undertake it. There were perhaps some lurking thoughts.....some hidden objections; if so, let them be avowed. But do not let those who entertain such thoughts pretend to desire the success of the road, and at the same time stop its progress, by attaching conditions that too clearly show their antipathy to its success. It was a speculation, the extent of which could not be foreseen; the profits might be great or they might prove small, or worse, a total loss might be incurred. Was it not sufficient that a clause had been introduced for the purchase of the road, if the Legislature saw fit, at an advance of 20 per cent? The further limitation would strike the speculators with a panic, yet he hoped without entirely preventing the success of the undertaking; this the hon. member declared had his sincere and earnest wishes for his success. It was a noble, an open and an honest speculation, for the advantage of commerce and the good of the public. It is submitted to the Legislature, whose concurrence is asked, and if wise, they would give it every encouragement, those who would vote for this limiting amendment, whatever they might say, would prove by their acts that they were the enemies of this great and spirited enterprise.

Of my fellow countrymen of the Lower Provinces I would ask, whether or not they will premit Lower Canada to fall into the hands of the man that longed to crush the scheme of the Kennebec rail road, My fellow countrymen of Upper Canada I would exhort to trample in the dust a foe that virtually bears the keys of the St. Lrwrence at his girdle.

I have the honour to be,
Friends and countrymen,
Your most faithful and devoted servant,
Camilus.

London, Nov. 5.....We have received letters and papers from Madrid to the 27th ult. inclusive. The Gazette of the 25th contains a royal decree ordaining a levy en masse to the effect of raising an army of 100,000 men, and for this purpose declaring that every Spaniard from 18 to 40 years of age, is henceforward to be regarded as a soldier. The exemptions are confined only to such as are physically disqualified, to the clergy, to men discharged from the army and navy, and to the sons of poor widows or of fathers 60 years of age, who support their parents by their manual labour. Exemption may also be purchased by the payment of 4,000 reals, or £40 sterling. Our private accounts speak in the strongest terms of the enthusiasm which prevails in Madrid in favour of the new administration and in support of the energetic measures which have thus been adopted.

Paris, Nov. 4.....The state of the American question begins to excite a good deal of ill-disguised anxiety among the friends of the Government. It is known that Mr. Barton, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, has within these few days been making preparations for his return to America, in anticipation of the measures he expects to be taken at Washington, equivalent to an order for his recall, if they be not such as to provoke the French Government to send him ont of the country. Mr. Barton is the son-in-law of Mr. Livingston, who was dealt with so cavalierly at the time of the late discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. His family has already left him for the United States, so that he remains *en garcon*, ready to ask his passports, and take his leave at a moment's notice, and I may add, that among well informed Americans in this country, the opinion is becoming daily more general that a rupture is at hand.

It was confidently reported yesterday, that the Charge d'Affaires of the United States had, in compliance with the orders of his Government, demanded his passports, and was to quit Paris within two or three days. Mr. Barton was going to set out for Havre, to embark on board the ship Poland, when an unexpected incident retarded his departure for a few days. We know not whether this delay be owing to new instructions received by him, or whether our Ministry has made some concessions to the diplomatist. Notwithstanding these facts, we would not consider the departure of Mr. Barton to be the signal of rupture. It is an expectant measure. We cannot lose sight of the fact, that the American Congress does not assemble before December, and that the election of the new President, which is to take place in March, will adjourn to that period the definitive settlement of the discussion between France and the United States.—*Temps, Nov. 2.*

By an article in the *London Albion* of the 23rd October, we learn that Lord Aylmer was on that day to wait upon his Majesty at Windsor Castle. We have reason to know that his Majesty entertains the highest personal regard for Lord Aylmer, and we do not allow ourselves to doubt that the interview would be made available to the peace, and Constitutional security of his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects of the Canadas.—*True Briton.*

Beat this who can.—We were yesterday shewn a cabbage, raised by Mr. Hall, innkeeper, of this town, which had attained the enormous weight of 40 3-4 lbs., and measured 7 feet in circumference! The Montreal Herald challenges the whole world to produce a cabbage larger than the one raised in the vicinity of Montreal, by Mr. Campbell; this exceeds it by 8 3-4 pounds. Mr. Hall raised another cabbage last summer, which we have seen, and which weighed 32 pounds....So much for the Western District.—*Can. Em.*

Shocking.—Hugh M'William, an Irish emigrant of very respectable appearance, was admitted into the Marine Hospital on Wednesday morning last, with both the lower extremities, and other parts of the body, completely frozen. He survived but a few hours after his admission. It appears that the unfortunate man, about six weeks ago, dislocated the left shoulder joint, and which had not been properly reduced by the person who attempted its reduction into the socket. From this accident he was disabled to earn a livelihood, and but occasionally found a miserable shelter from the late severe inclemency of the weather; and latterly was seen wandering about the streets for an asylum to end,.....but alas too late,—his miserable existence. As the Marine Hospital is about closing from want of funds, it is, we lament to say, too probable that many similar cases will occur during this rigorous season.—O, humane Legislature!—*Quebec Gaz.*

Curious Post Office.....It is said, as the Isle of Ascention is visited by the homeward bound ships on account of its sea fowls, fish, turtle, and goats, there is in a crevice of the rock a place called the '*Post Office*,' where letters are deposited, shut up in a well-corked bottle, for the ships that next visit the island.

Conversation.—Nature hath left man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in company; and there are a hundred men sufficiently qualified for both, who, by a very few faults, that they might correct in half an hour are not so much as tolerable.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Tuesday, Dec. 29.

On motion of Mr. Deblois, the second reading of the Bill for the security of titles to lands in Gaspe, was deferred till tomorrow.

The engrossed Bill to repeal the Act concerning the Inspectors and Measures of Rafts and Scows and the Pilots thereof, between Chateauguay and Montreal, was reported and passed.

Mr. Cardinal obtained leave of absence till the 8th February next.

The Bill for the encouragement of useful Arts was passed.

The consideration of the First Report of the Standing Committee on Courts of Justice, was again deferred till 15th January.

The Bill to repeal the Act concerning the printing and distribution of the Laws, and to make other provisions on the same subject, was ordered to be engrossed.

The House made some progress in Committee on the Report of the Committee on Roads relative to a Turnpike Road from Longgueuil to Chambly; the Committee to sit again on Monday.

The order of the day for taking into consideration the Act which continues and amends the Quebec Bank Charter, was postponed till tomorrow.

Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Perrault reported the following answer to the address of 28th instant:—

GENTLEMEN,—Copies of all the Documents prayed for in this Address, that can be obtained, in relation to the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence above the Cascades, shall be furnished to the House of Assembly as soon as the same can be got ready.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Dec. 30, 1835.

Mr. Cardinal presented petitions of the Trustees of Schools Nos. 3 and 6, in the parish of St. Martine to the County of Beauharnois, complaining that the premium money allowed under the Elementary school act thad not been distributed among said Schools; referred to committee on Education and Schools.

Mr. Morin presented a petition of Lnc Michel Cresse, a Magistrate residing at Nicolet, to be allowed a clerk and to be furnished with the necssary Law Books to enable him to perform his duties with equity and justice; referred to committee on courts of justice.

Mr. Vanfelson introduced a bill to facilitate the proceedings on oppositions to Marriages; second reading Monday next.

Mr. Vanfelson presented the Third Report of the stading committee on courts of justice.

The Kennebec Rdil Road bill was passed.

Message was received from the council, granting leave to the Hon. Lewis Gugy to attend Special committee of the house.

The Gaspe Land Titles bill was read the second time, and referred to a special committee.

On motion of Mr. Kimber various documents relating to the Forges of St. Maurice were ordered to be printed.

The House made some progress in committee on St. Charles Free bridge bill, and adjourned for want of a quorum.

ANNALS OF THE 'SEMBLY OF KENNEDA.

20th Dec. 1845.

The *Knight* of the Shire, moved, 'That this House do present an humble Address to his Excellency Milord Gooseford, craving him to inform this honorable House, how many of its members are bachelors, how many married men, with the circumstances attending their marriage, the number of wives at present in the possession of each individual member, how many of their wives have died, with the mode of their death, &c. &c.'

The motion met with some opposition, Mr. Popyournose declaring that he did not see the drift of the hon. member, for he imagined that in Christian countries men were entitled to have but one wife, however if the hon. member meant to implicate any of the tory members he would heartily concur.

The Knight of the Shire explained. The last speaker laboured under, your honors Gentlemen, a mistake, your honors, gentlemen, Sir. The last speaker, your honors, has reference to the *droit du marriage* of the *contume de Paris*, but he, (the K.) referred to 'the peculiar privileges of this House' which allowed hon. members the right of polygamy, for he himself had——— (the rest was inaudible in the gallery.) The motion was finally agreed to.

The Knight of the Shire waited on Goose, (one of the Geese,) and received the following answer:...Gentlemen—I beg you will 'cheerfully' inform the Sembly in answer to this address that I 'reluctantly have to confess my ignorance of the actual state of this pure democratic' State, and especially though reluctantly again, of the right claimed by your honors Gentlemen. I shall direct my hired men, however, to ransack my office, and if such right be found you shall have it, and as I left my wife at home I shall feel *yours most truly* by lending me one of yours in the meantime.'

On receipt of this answer, the Knight was permitted to turn his hind quarters to Milord, and decamp to his harem.

P. S. The Knight has not been sick this winter.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

SIR,

One would think that all the safe rules of guidance, which the Canadians have in private life, would be carried to public life, and that they would not there give examples of the most confident stupidity and of an indifference which at once disqualifies them for taking any practical share in any free government, which they deserve to be deprived of.—They must be the victims of every selfish, vicious impostor. This is remarkable in the case of the Member for Yamaska, whom that county determined upon electing, without knowing, or seeing, or hearing of him. And what has been the result?—The vulgar and insolent upstart assumes the airs and consequence of a public man, lives by, and speculates on, his voters and their votes, and makes declarations for them, which not one in ten thousand,—no one who has a proper feeling of his public situation, would adopt, but the heedless *parvenu*, who mistakes his temporary power, which may be conveyed, by lottery, to a worse or better man. Where does this fellow come from? Is he the same unapprenticed apothecary, who left Ireland, or elsewhere, to impose himself upon the community here at Quebec, some dozen years ago, as a Doctor,—teaching first as *pedagogue*, and then practising as an *apothecary*? Is it the same fellow who courted his priestly and his atheistical friends, at one and the same time, and in a few months, was ejected from a society in which every prejudice would have supported him? Is the same fellow who rapped at the doors of, and sneaked after, the men of place, to get pedagoguish employment, or some paltry subaltern hospital office? Is it the same fellow who abetted the charge against Vanfelson, and consented to take the example of public guilt as a fit person to represent the Lower Town in Parliament? Is it the fellow who left his profession, by which he could not live, and hired itself to the 'contingency' party in the Assembly, which then hoped to rob the country, to fill their own pockets?—Yes, it is the same individual. Now, in the name of common reason, who but the most ignorant and degraded constituency would elect to a public trust, such a person, under such charges of want of public character,—who but such blind electors as those of Yamaska, commanded by Papineau and his itinerant minions? And what do you think this personage,—who has scarcely a *sol* in the world, who has not a piece of property of an inch square, to qualify himself as Member, and whose whole object must be, to make a job of his constituents,—has the effrontery to declare? (so eminent is he in the ranks of men attached to this *his* country, from which he may decamp at the shortest notice,)—that *we must elect our judges*'—Where has this adventurer ever heard of the Judges being elective, and how? He had better not consult, however, the Hibernian Society, or any one of the half dozen Irishmen of a large population, who are his newspaper agents, and make a show of going with him. Let him stick to his hired dependence on a party of the wisest and the greatest freemen in the world! about twenty of whom can write legibly, and the rest, except some few, read tolerably a religious book, and if they were asked where St. Petersburgh was, would say it lay in Imperial China. Never were poor Englishmen burthened by such a set of non-producers and quarrelsome disturbers, whom they actually support by their own exertions. They are a kind of nuisance and a weight on the country, by creating only one-fourth or one-fifth of what they ought, and cannot be supported much longer, because they are in the way and will not improve. Yet such men send such *———* as Yamaska's Member, to insist upon the election of Judges! instead of teaching the miserably indifferent population some means of earning a livelihood, and yet the public funds are to afford jobs to such Members as they return!

TRUTH.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,—It is a source of infinite satisfaction to the inhabitants of British and Irish origin in this part of the country, to hear of the spirited and heart cheering measures and resolutions adopted by our brethren of the Constitutional Associations in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, especially that of forming a Rifle Corps, in Montreal. The wrongs and insults offered to every thing and every person of British and Irish origin, has aroused the feelings of that injured and oppressed people in the most remote and backward parts of the country, and they are determined to act in concert with their Constitutional brethren in Montreal and Quebec,—although the polite and amiable Lord Gosford has been sent to this Province by our Gracious Soveresgn, to protect the rights and liberties of Britons—yet he cheerfully attempted to deprive us of the same—yet he and his confidant, the dear Doctor may rely we are not to be *trampled* on with *impunity*; and I now tell them that before long (if requisite,) the woodsman's axe will be free and the rifle be used in its stead, and I can only say it will not be laid down until we are free from the odious domination of the French demagogues and a Frenchified Governor. I have, this day, been talking to a gentleman from the Upper Province, and he assures me that our brethern in that favoured country, [to use the elegant phrase of the Vindicator,] have their eyes on us, and that they are determined to stand by us in defence of our lawful rights. As to the bravado of the dear Doctor about a Rifle Corps of French forges, it is, as he sublimely expresses it, all moonshine. The poor cowardly wretch may brag of the courage of others, but it is well known that a legion of such formidable gentlemen as himself would be brought to their marrow bones by his friend Andrew, or a certain Quebec gentleman.

I am, Sir, sincerely yours,
AN IRISHMAN.

St. Andrew's, Dec. 22, 1835.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gaz.

SIR,

It is generally understood that the Assembly *will* pass a bill of supply in the course of the present session, but there is reason to believe it will be similar to the one passed in the year 1833, which the Legislative Council rejected, and which the colonial minister declared he could not have advised his Majesty to sanction, even if it had passed that house. The mode of proceeding in the Assembly, with respect to a bill to provide for the expences of the civil Government is follows: after 'pretty considerable' delay, as our neigbbours express it, after making every appropriation which suits their own views, they take up the Govornor's estimate (seet down early in the session) and which ought in common decency to have met with earlier attention. This they go through, item by item, deducting or diminishing the salaries and allowances of such public officers as are not in favour with the Assembly. A vote is then passed for granting to his Majesty a sum equal to the remainder of the estimate, without any reason being assigned to the crown for the difference between the grant and the requisition, or any previous submission to the royal pleasure, with respect to the individual mucel or dismissed from the public services! and should such a bill pass the Upper House, however unjust and cruel may have been its ommissions, his Majesty will, at the end of the session, be called upon to '*thank his loyal subjects, accept their benevolenec and assent to this bill.*'

Now, Mr. Editor, let me ask, what becomes of the just and constitutional prerogative of the crown on these occasions? What becomes of the unfortunate individuals who, possessing no other means of support, are suddenly forced out of office, perhaps with a young family depending upon them, after having incurred a weight of debt under a confideuce that their salaries, although withheld for two years or more, would eventually be paid, and not only enable them to discharge existing obligation, but to provide for the subsistence of their families till the period for the payment of salaries should return again.

Does such a system of illiberality and injustice as this prevail in any other part of the world than the province of Lower-Canada? Would it be tolerated or thought of in any part of the British dominions? Surely this is a matter deserving the attention of his Majesty's Commissioners for the investigaton of grievances in this colony; and I trust that you will allow their attention to be called to it through the medium of your paper.

X. Y. Z.

Quebec, 25th Dec. 1835.

To the Editor of the Irish Advocate.

Allons a la Minerve—what a cooked-up, miserable, patched attempt it makes, in endeavoring to persuade the public that De Witt's money was not stolen by one of the Honorable Members, or rather *cheerfully taken* as I should say, the thing is as well known at Quebec as that Friday is a market-day. His private letter which I have received from Quebec, but which like the London correspondence of the *Vindicatoire* was written in Montreal, states that De Witt was so savage at the loss of his money, and knew so well by whose means it had disappeared, that he threatened to call in the police and search the house from Joe down to the Doctor. The house seeing De Witt's determined manner and dreading an exposure settled the matter by a resolution that the sum stolen should be paid out of the contingencies. To this there is no doubt of his Excellency's *chcerfully* acceding. Another method of getting rid of this awkward affair was attempted by Dr. O'Callaghan, who, with his usual respect for his countrymen, endeavored to persuade De Witt that a *poor Irishman* had been seen in the Wardrobe, but it was no go, as De Witt indignantly asserted that by G—d there had been no Irishman there but himself. It is said that the Doctor was thus anxious to stifle the business because he feared the money was in the pocket of Loui Joe. My correspondent however states that this is erroneous, Loui Joe having the day before received his share of the contingencies. As my information in this business comes from undoubted authority, I call on the House and De Witt to contradict me if they dare. I shall conclude with a few observations on a silly article in that silly paper, the *Minerve*, respecting the insults so copiously showered on the dis-Honorable House by the Editor of the *Herald*, and so patiently endured by that body, the old lady calls them *des basse insultes*—rendered into plain English thus: *the Editor of the Herald has insulted the base.* I allow that this is a poor pun, but even the Doctor will not deny its applicability to the House. It would have been better, for the credit of the *Minerve*, as well as that of the House, if its proprietor had conducted himself in the same silentiuos manner on this subject as the House has—had he done so he would have spared me the task of putting before the public *the true reason* why the House did not send a messenger for the Editor of the *Herald*, which is simply this: *because they dared not.*

I know, you know, Papineau and the House, like the Devils believe and tremble —that there exists not that man in Quebec who dare venture to bring an Editor of a British paper in Montreal before the House of Assembly. I say this in sober seriousness, and to bring the pluck of the House to the proof, LET THEM TRY IT.

AN IRISHMAN.

Montreal, 29th December, 1835.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

A correspondent in this day's *Gazette* publishes the *Law of the Province*, of 1817, making good certain overpaid contingencies of the Assembly, above the fund especially appropriated by Act for that purpose. It must convince his Excellency Lord Gosford, how dangerously, and very negligently and boldly, he has been advised to act, in the application of our monies contrary to law, for the purpose of forwarding Roebuck's open treason of establishing a 'pure democracy,' in his Majesty the King of England's dependent province. We trust his Excellency has been deceived; but his Lordship has exposed himself to a serious charge, and if any competent authority has given him special instructions to do so, we can tell that authority that these instructions must be withdrawn, for the principle never will be submitted to in British North America.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

The illegality of the payment, as of right, of the Contingencies of the Assembly cannot be questioned. In 1835, we have seen done, not only without law, but against all law and justice, what in 1817 was only effected by the formal enactment of a Provincial Statute, (57 Geo. III. cap. 31,) in the words following:—

'An Act to make good the deficiencies of the Funds by Law provided, for paying certain Contingent Expenses of the House of Assembly.'

'*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

'Whereas pursuant to Addresses from the House of Assembly, during the present session of the Provincial Parliament, his Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to advance, by two several warrants directed to the Receiver-General of the province, the sum of four thousand & eighty two pounds, twelve shillings and nine-pence one halfpenny, currency, for and on account of the contingent expenses of the House of Assmbly, one of the said warrants bearing date the twenty eighth day of January last, for the sum of three thousand three hundred and seven pounds, four shillings and ten-pence one halfpenny, current money of this province; the other warrant bearing date the tenth of February last, for the sum of seven hundred and seventy five pounds, seven shillings and eleven pence current money aforesaid: and whereas the funds provided by an Act passed in the thirty-third year of your Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to establish a fund for paying the salaries of the officers of the Legislative Council & Assembly, and for defraying the contingent expenses thereof,' have been found insufficient for the purposes of the said Act, whereby it is expedient to make good the monies so aforesaid advanced, pursuant to Addresses, &c. &c. And it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the said sum of four thousand and eighty two pounds, twelve shillings and nine-pence one halfpenny, current money of this province, so as aforesaid on account of the contingent expenses advanced, shall be, and they are hereby directed to be charged against the unappropriated monies in the hands of the Receiver-General of the province, that may have been raised, levied, and collected under and by virtue of an Act or Acts of the Legislature of this province.

'II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the due application of the sum directed to be charged as aforesaid, as by this Act directed, shall be accounted for to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, through the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty, his heirs and successors shall direct.'

This needs no comment; the effect of such glaring violations of law and justice may be foreseen, for

'Coming events cast their shadows before them.'

CAUSIDICUS.

Quebec, December 28, 1835.

TO THE MEN OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

SIRS,...The following description of feudal oppression, as it existed in France during part of the last century, is from the pen of a writer somewhat celebrated in his time.

PERFECTION OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

The *eapitaineries* were a dreadful scourge on all the occupiers of land. By this term is to be understood the paramountship of certain districts, granted by the king to princes of the blood, by which they were put in prossession of the property of all game, even on lands not belonging to them, and, what is very singular, on manors granted long before to individuals, so that the erecting of a district into a *capitaineries*, was the annihilation of all manorial rights to game within it. This was a trifling business, in comparison of other circumstances; for, in speaking of the preservation of the game in these capitaineries it must be observed, that by game is understood whole droves of wild boars, and herds of deer not confined by any wall or pale, but wandering at pleasure over the whole country, to the destruction of crops, and to the peopling of the gallies by the wretched peasants who presumed to kill them, in order to save that food which was to support their children. The game in the *capitainerie* of Montceau, in four parishes only, did mischief to the amount of 184,263 livres per annum. No wonder, then, that we should find the people asking, '*Nous demandons a grand cris la destruction des capitaineries et celle de toute sorte de gibier.*' And what are we to think of demanding, as a favour the premission...'*De nettoyer ses grains de faucher les pres artificiel, et d'enlever ses chaumes sans egard pour la perdrix on tout autre gibier.*' Now, an English reader will scarcely understand it without being told that there were numerous edicts for preserving the game which prohibited weeding and hoeing lest the young partridges should be disturbed; steeping seed, lest it should injure the game; manuring with night soil, les the flavour of the partridges should be injured by feeding on the corn so produced; mowing hay, &c. before a certain time, so late as to spoil many crops; and taking away the stubble, which would deprive the birds of shelter. The tyranny exercised in those *capitaineries*, which extended over 400 leagues of country, was so great that many *cahiers* demanded the utter suppresson of them.

Nothing can exceed the force of expression used in painting the oppressions of the seigniors, in consequence of their feudal powers. They are '*vexationes qui sont le plus grand fleau des peuples. Esclavages affligeant. Ce regime disastreuse.*' That the *feudalite* be for ever abolished. The countryman is tyrannically enslaved by it. Fixed and heavy rents and vexations provided to secure them; appreciated unjustly to augment them; rents, *solidaires* and *revenchables; rents, cheantes* and *levantes; fumages.* Fines at every change of the property in the direct as well as collateral line; feudal redemption, (*retraite;*) fines on sale, to the eighth and sixth penny; redemptions (*rachats*) injurious in their origin, and still more so in their extension; *banalite* of the mill, of the brew, of the wine and cider press; *corvees* by usage of the fief; *coreevs* established by unjust decrees; *corvees* arbitrary and even fantastical; servitudes, *prestations* extravagant and burthensome; collections by assessments incollectible; the rod of seignioral finance for ever shaken over our heads; vexation, ruin, outrage, violence and destructive servitude, under which the peasants, almost on a level with Polish slaves, can never but be miserable, vile and oppressed. They demand also that the use of hand mills be free; and hope that posterity, if possible, may be ignorant that feudal tyranny in Bretagne, armed with the judicial power, has not blushed even in these times at making hand mills, and at selling annually to the miserable the faculty of bruising between two stones a measure of buckwheat or barley.'

Our radicals would perpetuate the system, so far as it can be perpetuated, wherever a British population and British enterprise exist. We must *end these lods et ventes* and *these retraits;* we must have a *general registry* of landed property throughout the province; we will thus prevent the plunder of our emigrant brethren, and heave from our own shoulders a load of seigniorial, notarial and legal exactions, which now presses heavily on us all.

It is my intention to address you briefly on this subject hereafter, and I shall trespass upon the columns of the *Constitutional*, Herald in doing so.

We are nearing the vortex—the political Maelstrom is before us. You, the descendants of the pilgrim fathers, our brethren have to decide whether the institutions of the sacred land where the ashes of our fathers rest, shall be displaced to found a French Republic. If we *must* have a change, why let it come; but a French democracy! take *any* form but *that.* Venice and thy Doges rather.

JOHN BULL.

25th Dec., 1835.

The following Resolutions, proposed by Mr. MOFFATT, were adopted by the Legislative Council, the day after those brought forward by the Hon. Mr. DEBARTZCH had been rejected.

I. That 87,000 of the inhabitants of this Province by their Petitions addressed to the Imperial Parliament in the year 1827, have declared that the numerous benefits conferred upon them by his Majesty's Government were consummated by the act of Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the 31st year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Third, by which the Constitution under which we live was conferred upon this Province.

2. That the said inhabitants of this Province have further declared, as well by themselves as by their Representatives, in the year 1827 that they will transmit the said Constitution to their descendants, as the *great charter* of their liberties, and an imperishable record of the justice and wisdom of Great Britain.

3. That this House views with extreme alarm, any inclination to infringe the Constitution by a change in its constituent prin-

ciples, which would ultimately tend to destroy the tutelary prerogative of the Crown —to neutralize the indispensable protection of the Mother Country—and to annihilate that counterpoise in the Legislature which can alone ensure to all the inhabitants of this Province the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties.

TABLE.

	K.	W.
Appx. F.—Return of the killed and wounded of the Canadian Chesseurs, under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Gerald de Courcy, in the action at river Saranac, Plattsburg. 11th Sept., 1814.	5	8
Signed,	—5	8
GERALD DE COURCY, Lieut. Col. Chesseurs.		
Appx. G.—Return of the killed and woundee of the 3d Battalion of select and embodied Militia, under the command of Lieut. Col. Gugy, viz:		
At Chateaugay, in action on 26th Oct., 1813.	4	4
At Plattsburg in action; 17 Sept, 1814.	10	1
Signed,	—14	4
LS. GUGY. Lieut. Col Com. 3d Batt. E. M.		
Appx. I.—Return of the killed and wounded of the 18th Canadian Voltigeurs, commanded by Lieutenant. Col William M'Gillivray.	3	2
Signed,	—3	2
WILLIAM M'GILLIVRAY. Lieut. Col Com. Voyagent Corps.		
P. S.—Capt. St. Vallier Mailloux, of the Indian department, was killed in a skirmish on the frontiers, but I do not recollect the day when he was wounded or when he died.	I	0
Signed,	—I	0
F. VASSAL DE MONVIEL, Adjt. Gen M. F.		
Appx. L.—Return of the killed and wounded of the Canadian Voltigeurn, during the late war with the Americans, viz.		
At the attack of Sackets Harbour, on the 29th May 1813	1	2
At an alarm at Kingston	1	1
At Four Corners in September and at Chetauguay, in action on the 26th Oct. 1813,		
At Chrysler's Farm in action on the 11th Nov., 1813,		
At Missiskoui Bay, in action, on 26th March, 1814,		
At Champlain, surprising the enemy's piquet, 26th June 1814,	I	0
At Odeltown, on several occasions, July, 1814,	I	9
At Odletown, 27th Aug., 1814,		
Signed,	—II	23
F. G. HERIOT, Lieut. Col. Com. Can. Voltigeurs.		
	34	39

To the Editor of the Missiskoui Standard.

SIR—In the month of October last, I informed you of certain schemes of the mean schemer, whom the county of Missiskoui has disgraced itself, by sending to Parliament. The scheme of removing the poll from Frelighsburg, has been acted upon, and when the mean schemer saw some Sutton people last week, he informed them that, 'it is all coming right, my influence will enable me to remove the POLL not only from Frelighsburg, but also from Dunham, and have the two places for polling held at Bedford and Sutton, and let Dunham and St. Armand help themselves.' In saying this, I may inform the Sutton people, he told a deliberate falsehood. He has NO INTENTION of moving that it be carried to Sutton.

On the mean schemer's visit, last week, he has been assuming those airs, which a vulgar and low mind can alone assume, and been boasting, in the bar rooms, of his influence with Secretary Walcott, and the Governor-in-Chief, and of the power that he has over them, as being an M. P. P. He has been boasting, too, in bar rooms, that HE left INSTRUCTIONS with Mr. Walcott, to strike from the Commission of the peace, the names of the hon. R. Jones, G. Freligh, H. N. May, D. Campbell, John Baker, A. Kemp, J. Taylor, and —— Ford, Esquires. But the boasts of this mean individual, (who does not know his character?) once a horse jocky, a retailer of spirits, without license, and a ——, but now an M. P. P., do not stop here. He has represented that by using HIS influence (heaven save us!) he can remove the post offices from the Post Masters at Bedford and your village. In fact, he was collecting subscriptions, in this town, to a Petition which, he said, was for the purpose of removing the present Post Offices, to the Upper Mills and Pigeon Hill, and the present Post route, for one to pass through Stanbridge and Dunham, and thus leave St. Armand and Sutton to shift as they like. A scoundrel in private life is very seldom an honest man in public life. I, of course, disclaim applying this remark to the schemer, but nevertheless, the remark is true. I would ask, then, where is the benefit to the country? The present post route is through Stanbridge, St. Armand and Dunham;—I am sorry that I cannot add Sutton. The one, for which the 'schemer has been collecting signatures, is to pass thro' Stanbridge and Dunham, leaving the whole of St. Armand and of Sutton, and the south part of Dunham, without a post. I mention these things in order to expose the shameful measures of the schemer in injuring the whole county for the sake of private revenge. But, sir, I wish to lay before your readers the startling fact, that neither the schemer, nor any man in the colony has any business or control over the Post Office arrangements, in any shape whatever except the Post Master-General and his deputies. The post office is established by an Act of the Imperial Parliament and no petitions from the colonies are of any use unless sent home to Britain. What is the inference? That the schemer has been collecting signatures, falsely pretending that they are for an alteration in the post arrangements, but in reality to put them to some other purpose. You know, sir, whether it is likely that the schemer would hesitate to be guilty of such iniquity. The County will remember that the schemer has formerly gone round soliciting names, to support his petition to be appointed a justice of the peace. Incredible as it may seem, he has had the effrontery, to propose himself to Mr. Walcott, to be appointed now; and these names may be intended to be put, to a petition of the same kind.

Will you allow me, sir, to say that lord Gosford, will not strike off the names of the above named gentlemen, who are the most highly respected men in the county, and throw the affairs of the county into confusion, at the instance of a horse jocky and bailiff, who was once tarred and feathered at Magog? Away, then, with the empty boastings of the renegade runaway from the United States!

I am, sir, yours truly,
AN INHABITANT.

Stanbridge, January 8th, 1836.

P. S. Would you like to be furnished with a sketch of the life and adventures of Ephraim Knight, M. P. P., Bailiff?

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JAN. 12, 1836.

The hypocrisy of the House of Assembly is most consummate. They *say* that they are not actuated by motives, springing from a difference of national origin, they *say* that they yield no exclusive favors to the French population, and they *say* that they wish impartiality towards the two races, to be the only rule in the colony. Arrant hypocrites! Look not to what they *say* but observe how they *act*.

Eighty eight thousand dollars they illegally demanded, at the commencement of the session, and Lord Gosford robbed us of the money to pay them. One thousand dollars, they have granted to Mr. Evans, as a consolation for laying him aside, at the election of the county of Montreal, stipulating with him, that he is to publish an abridged edition of his work on agriculture, in the French language; 1000 copies of which are to be distributed, at *our expense*, among the habitans, but if an Englishman wants to get a copy of it, he must pay for it out of his own pocket. This grant is a shameless act of favoritism. If the habitans wish to have books why not purchase them with their own money? why should we be saddled with the expense?

In additiou to these, the Education committee comes down and reports, that the establishments in the Seigniories,....the French acadamies, the French colleges, the French convents; the French institutions—should receive in all a sum of upwards of twenty eight thousand dollars. At the same time they have refused to give a sixpence to any literary institution, of which the officers are chiefly English; to the request of these establishments, the committee says 'they ought to be supported by private subscriptions, and not from the public revenue.' How long will the 'English inhabitants of this province' be content to support French colleges and French convents, we know not; but we do not think that they will do so forever.

The English, in the Townships, however, have no reason to complain, for they know the character, which the traitor Papineau has given them, 'they have abandoned the land of their birth, and are ready to sell that of their adoption for dollars.'

We have looked, with all our might, for something to admire in our French Assembly, but have found only matter to provoke our unalloyed scorn and contempt.

Sir Francis Head, assistant Commissioner of Poor Law & M. P. for Kent, has been appointed (Lt,?) Governor of Upper Canada. The appointment is approved of by the King.

Mr. Walker, agent of the constitutionalists, passed Missiskoui Bay last week on his return from England.

Distressing occurrence.—During the night of the 4th inst., the house of J. A. Garlick, in the North part of Stukeley was burned to the ground. Mr. Garlick was from home, and Mrs. Garlick knew not of her danger, until she started from sleep, and found the bed room in flames. She threw out at the window the child, which was sleeping by her side, and rushed to another room, where the other children were sleeping. The fire enveloped the whole house, but she succeeded in rousing the children, and turned to leave their bed room and the house. On looking back, when she reached the entry, she found that one only had followed her. To return into the house was impossible, she therefore, in desperation, ran to the opposite side of the house, to endeavour to extricate them by the window; but too late. She dared not approach, for the whole building was in flames, and the three children were burned to death. One of the children saved is much burned, as well as herself. The poor woman had to leave the surviving two by the burning embers naked, and travel a mile and a half through the snow, to the nearest house, with no other clothing than her night gown.

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

We beg leave to call the attention of the public, and especially that of the proprietors and conductors of printing establishments, to an advertisement which appears in our paper to-day, of the firm of Messrs. SMITH, HARRINGTON and EATON, of Burlington, Vt.' These Gentlemen have now their works in complete operation, and we doubt not, will give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage and support. Mr. EATON, the conductor of the establishment, we believe to be a young gentleman well capable of discharging every duty that may devolve upon him.

In making these observations the fact strikes us very forcibly, that the public are too often imposed upon by the non-fulfilment of pledges given them by some individuals who do not possess the power, if they do the disposition, of making good their propositions, but we feel confident, that in the present instance, every inducement held out and every pledge given will be honorably and faithfully redeemed.

The reply of his Excellency to the memorial of the British Rifle Corps was submitted to a large meeting of the corps on Thursday evening. Several addresses were made, and it was ultimately resolved that an answer should be transmitted to his Excellency, steting forth at length the numerous grounds which in the opinion of the inhabitants of MONTREAL, call for the establishment of an armed body, for the maiutenance of BRITISH supremacy. The corps still continues to advance in numbers, and ere long will be composed of a thousand instead of eight hundred, as was originally contemplated. A further meeting is called for Thursday next by a notice in this day's paper.

The inhabitants of GRANTHAM have recently held a public meeting, wherein they have denounced the falsehoods and misstatements with which Mr. MACKENZIE has occupied his columns, and give an unequivocal support to the gentlemen whom he has accused or implicated. It would appear that Mr. MACKENZIE, while enjoying an access to the papers and records of the Company, in his capacity of a Director, took the liberty of opening the desk of Mr. MERRITT, the President, and has given publication to private and confidential correspondence. Dishonesty and roguery appear to be his most prominent qualities. His connexion with the WELLAND Canal may yet prove as injurious to his reputation if he has any left, as the LACHINE Canal did to his bodily welfare several years ago.—*Toronto Guar.*

We have received the first number of a new paper published at Toronto, by Wm. L. Mc'Kenzie, called 'The Welland canal.' This print is evidently got up by a party malcontent in this Province, for the purpose of abusing the former and present directors of the valuable improvement, the Welland canal. For unblushing falsehood and the most contemptible egotism, this production stands without a parallel. It is strange to us that so contemptible a being as its pretended proprietor is still allowed unpunished to abuse the characters of some of the most useful public men in the province.—*Can. Em.*

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* states that important despatches were received by the *Hibernia* addressed to the Lieut. Governor of UPPER CANADA, which were forwarded by the BRITISH Consul in charge of a special messenger.

There have been 3,000 convents suppressed within the last three years. The example was set by the Emperor of Russia, who, by an ukase dated July 31, 1832, abolished 187 convents of monks. This was followed by the King of Prussia, who, by a royal order, secularized all the convents in the Duchy of Posen. In 1834, Don Pedro put down 300 convents, and Spain has lately abolished 1,000.

Not a failure.—It is a matter of grateful congratulation, that not a mercantile failure of any importance has occurred in consequence of the enormous loss of property by the late fire. If any thing were wanted to establish the mercantile credit of our city, one would think it might be found in the loss of fifteen millions of dollars, together with all the confusion consequent on turning six or eight hundred firms out of doors, a considerable number with the total destruction of their books of account, without any one of those firms of any considerable importance permitting a single bill to be dishonored at the banks; and this notwithstanding more than half the Companies in which the property was insured, were rendered bankrupt. The fact is honorable, gratifying and astonishing.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Runaway steam Engine.—One of the most curious circumstances in the history of Locomotive engines occurred on sunday afternoon at the depot of the Leeds and Selby railway, at Leeds. The firemen had lighted a fire under the boiler of a locomotive Engine which was attached to a train and then left it. The steam got up sooner than they anticipated, and the engine set off without either guide or train; and being unincumbered it proceeded with fearful rapidity. The astonishment of the firemen may be easily conceived when they found the engine out of sight. The persons who saw it in its flight were amazed beyond measure, as it seemed literally to fly. At length when the fire abated and the steam lessened, its dangerous speed gradually slackened, and it finally stood still at the Milford cutting, a distance of 22 miles from Leeds.

Dr. Franklin used pleasantly to repeat an observation of his negro servant, when the Dr. was making the tour of Derbyshire, Lancashire and &c. 'Every thing, massa, work in dis country; water work—wind work—fire work—smoke work—dog work—(he had before noticed the last at Bath;) man work—every thing work but the hog—he eat, he set, he drink, he sleep, he do nothing all day he walk about like a gentleman.

EDOM.—In meditating a journey through the confines of Edom, I had overlooked the prophetic denunciations against any one who should traverse it, so literally and wonderfully enforced up to the present hour 'None shall pass through for ever and ever.' 'I will cut off from Mount Seir, him that passeth out and him that returneth.' The repeated and persevering attempts of travellers to explore Idumea have always proved abortive, except in two instances, Seetzen did 'pass through,' and died soon after at Aleppo; Burckhardt penetrated into it, but turned aside in dismay, and died soon after at Cairo.'—[Monroe's Travels in Syria.

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE

FOUNDRY.

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON respectfully inform the Printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that, having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT

BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States.

Leads furnished at the Franklin Fouodry on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.

BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.

College Strees, Burlington Vt.
January 12 1836.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

TO be sold, a Saw Mill, near Cooksville, in excellent repair, with twenty five acres of land attached, if required. Apply to

MRS. JANE COOK.

Cooksville, St. Armand, 26th Dec. 1835. 38tf

CEDAR RAILS.

WANTED 2000 Cedar Rails, to be delivered upon the West end of Lot No. 9 7th range, Dunham. Also, 50 Cedar POSTS, to be delivered upon the premises of the undersigned in the village of Frelighsburg.

J. CHAMBERLIN.

THE Subscriber will pay seven pence half penny per bushel for ashes, in goods, at his Store.

OREN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburgh, Dec. 15, 1835. 36 tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late David Toof of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, Executors, for payment, on or before the first day of January next.

REBECCA TOOF,
EBENEZER M. TOOF, } Executors.

St. Armand, Dec. 15, 1835.

FOR SALE,

100 ACRES of excellent LAND, in the Township of Sutton, being the north half of lot No. 14, in the first range of lots in said Township, with a good road passing through it. said land is well watered and well timbered, and will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN GIBSON.

Sutton, Dec. 14th, 1835. 36—3.

CASH, and a liberal price, paid for PORK, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, & FLAX SEED, by

W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay. 36 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber particularly requests all persons indebted to him to make payment, previous to the 10th January next.

GRAIN and PINE SAW LOGS will be received in payment.

G. FRELIGH.

Bedford, 5th Dec. 1835. 35—tf.

THE subscriber will pay CASH for PORK, BUTTER, WHEAT and OATS.

H. M. CHANDLER.

Frelighsburg, Dec. 15th 1835. 36—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

NOS. 3 & 6 in seventh range of Sutton, west half of No. 3 in seventh range of Potton.

These lands are well situated, commanded by good roads and mills, and in thick settlements, and the first quality. For particulars enquire of the Editor of the Standard.

This is to forbid any one from cutting timber or settling on them, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE COOK, Esquire, of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Executrix; and all to whom the said Estate may be indebted, to present their claims to her for liquidation.

JANE COOK,
JACOB COOK,
RALPH TAYLOR, } Executors.

St. Armand, October 27, 1835.

NOTICE & PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to Abraham Legrange of St. Armand, will readily believe that he has been sufficiently lenient to them;—has not been oppressive, but now demands a settlement of all Notes and Book Accouts.—If this notice is disregarded, they will find their accounts in the hands of a Bailiff for Collection.

ABRAHAM LEGRANGE.

St. Armand, Nov. 29th, 1835. 34—tf.

STORE, ASHERY, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, & DWELLING HOUSES TO LET,

In whole or in parts.

THE premises being those occupied by the late George Cook Esq. Merchant, and forming for a country Merchant, one of the best situations in the Province.

They stand within two miles of the line, on the public road leading North from Franklin in Vermont to Montreal, and on that leading East from Missiskoui Bay to Frelighsburg, and within 55 miles of Montreal.

The houses are in most excellent order and a beautiful garden is attached.

Such an opening seldom occurs and deserves the attention of a man of enterprise.—For particulars apply to

JANE COOK.

Cooksville, St. Armand, 29th November, 1835. 34—tf.

succession of the late Edward Raffity, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being duly appointed Curator to the said succession, requests all persons having claims against the same to present them duly attested, and all who are indebted thereto, to make immediate payment.

JAMES M'CANNA.

Frelighsburg, October 13, 1835. 27—12w.

NOTICE

This is to forbid any one from trusting Mary Ann Bennett my late wife, who left my bed and board without any cause, about nine months since, and went off with a marled man, as I will pay no debts of her contracting since she left me.

JOHN TABER PRENTIS.

Sutton, 27th Nov. 1835. 34—3w.

OATS

WANTED immediately, 200 Bushels of Oats, to be delivered at Abel Smiths'. Philipsburg. Enquire of

M. P. BALDWIN.

5th Dec., 1825. —3 or 3w

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.

Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.

PRIZE MEDALS.

IT is hereby announced that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during this year:—

Medals offered accordingly,

1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the *Cetacea* of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—

1st, The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d, the Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure, which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise shall be destroyed.

4th. the successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th, The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,
Oct. 13, 1835. Recording Secretary.

POETRY.

For the Montreal Herald.

CANADIAN GARLAND.

No. VI.

WAR SONG FOR THE No. 2. RIFLE BRIGADE.

1

The word has gone forth, the souls are prepared,
Of the sons of free Britons, that nobly have dared;
The corps of eight hundred are true to a man,
United they stand, for 'their bosoms are one.'

2

The heroes are ready, destruction they'll hurl
On the heads of the French, if they dare to unfurl
Their flags in the field where the bold Briton stands
Determined to burst hated slavery's bands.

3

Shall the sons of a nation that never have yielded,
Of Britons who've nobly the javelin wielded,
Submit to the demagogue Papineau's rod;
No, first they'll deny both their country and God.

4

Shall such wretches as Morin, O'Callaghan, Scott,
Or Viger, control and determine our lot?
Shall we live to depend for our lives on the smile
Of a villain unprincipled, heartless and vile.

5

Our oppressor's a recreant vowed to his King,
And in strains of the loudest defiance we sing,
That such traitors as he shall kiss the cold earth,
Ere their counsels to still greater evils give birth.

6

Then sons of the Britou still rally around
The flag of your your country, in arms be found—
Fight, dauntlessly fight, for your country and laws,
And deserve, and obtain too, your country's applause.

7

Breathes there a man with the heart of a dove,
To a cause such as ours who'll a recreant prove?
Breathes there a Briton who dares not lay down
His life, ere his King be deprived of his crown?

8

Then Britons be ready, your foes will soon quail—
When they see your determined, their courage will fail—
Their hearts are abashed and their spirits afraid—
They dare not withstand the bold rifle brigade.

GRUMPHY.

No. VII.

AIR—*British Grenadiers.*

1

We're menaced with revolution
By the coward Papineau—
At our glorious constitution
He's aim'd a deadly blow;
But stand firm to your quarters,
For what have we to fear—
To protect our wives and daughters
We've the British Grenadier.

2

The fellow's good at writing
The most disgraceful lies
But when it comes to fighting
Why then the coward shies.
From the Clique and such a leader
Then what have we to fear:
For should it come to fighting
We've the Britis-h Grenadier.

3

On the twenty-first of May, boys,
Now almost twice two years,
They first became acquainted
With the British Grenadiers.
Then fill your glass wich Fairintosh,
And let us give three cheers
For the gallant Colonel M'Intosh
And the Fifteenth Grenadiers.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. JOHN BEEDLE.

concluded.

It was a mile and a half good, from Aunt Molly's to Captain Peabody's and I thought we had been about a minute on the road. So says I 'Hannah, let's go set down under the great apple tree and have a little chat, just to taper off the evening.' We now sat down and began to talk sensible. We settled all the predicaments of the nuptial ceremony, and then talked over the store, till we thought we saw ourselves behind the counter; I weighing and measuring and flickering and dealing out and she, at the desk, pen in hand, figuring up the accounts. 'And mind, John,' says she, 'I'm not a going to trust every body at the corner, I tell ye.' But just as we were beginning to get sociable, as I thought, Hannah looks up, and says she, 'what can that ere great streak be, in the sky, away down there beyond Saccarap?' 'I rather guess,' says I, 'it is a fire in the woods.' 'Fire in the woods! I'll be skinned if it isn't daylight a coming. Quick, John, help me into the window, before father is a stirring, or here'l be a pretty how d'ye do.'

The next job was to tell the news to Captain Peabody. Hannah had settled it that she should speak to her mother, and said she could manage her well enough, and it was my business to ask her father. This was a thing easier said than done.—It stuck in my crop for days, like a raw onion. I tried to persuade Hannah to marry first and ask afterwards. Says I, 'you are 21, and free according to law.' But she wouldn't hear to it. She had no notion of doing any thing clandestinately. Then I asked Dr. Dingley to go and break the ice for me. But no: he would not meddle with other folk's business—he made it a point.

'Well,' says I, 'if I have got to come to the scratch, the less I consider on it the better. So, one stormy day, I put my head down against a Northeaster, and set my feet agoing, and the next thing I was standing right before Captain Peabody. He was in his grain house shelling corn; sitting on a tub with an old frying pan stuck through the handles. And he made the cobs fly every which way, hit or miss, he didn't care. But it tickled him so to see me dodge 'em that he got into uncommon good humour.

'Well Johnny Beedle, what has bro't you up here right into the wind's eye this ere morning?'

'Why cap'm, I've got an idea in my head?'

'No! how you talk?'

'Ye see, the upshot of the matter is, I've a notion of setting up a store, and getting a wife, and settling myself down as a merchant.'

'Whoorah, John, there's two ideas, a store and a wife.'

'But I want a little of your help,' says I.

'Well, John,' says he, 'I'll do the handsome thing by ye. If you keep better goods than any body else, and sell cheaper, you shall have my custom and welcome—provided you'll take pay in sauce and things. Is'nt that fair?'

'O yes, cap'm.'

'And I wish you success on the other tack. No fear of that, I'll warrant. There's lots of silly girls afloat, and such a fine taught rigged *gen'man* as you are, can run one down in no time.'

'O yes, cap'm; I have run down Hannah already.'

'My Hannah?'

'O yes cap'm; we have agreed, and only want your consent.'

With this the old cap'm riz right up on eend, upset the tub and frying pan, and pointed with a great red ear of corn in his hand, towards the door, without saying a word. But his eyes rolled like all creation!

This raised my blood, and I felt so stuffy that I marched right straight off, and never turned my head, to the right or left, till I was fairly home and housed.

Well, now, says I, my apple cart is upset in good earnest. And when I went to Dr. Dingley for comfort, says he, 'John, I wash my hands off this whole affair, from beginning to end. I must support my character. I am a settled Doctor in this town; and the character of a Doctor, John, is too delicate a flower to go poking round and dabbling into every body's mess. Then says he, 'Mrs. Dingley, I warn you not to meddle nor make in this business. Let every body skin their own eels.' Hold your tongue, you fool you, did you ever hear of me burning my fingers?'

Howsomever, there was under handwork carried on, somewhere, and by somebody. I dont tell tales out of school. I had no hand in it, till one day, Dr. Dingley says he, 'John, if you happen to be wanting my horse and shay, this afternoon, about three o'clock, go and take it. I never refused to lend, you know. And I hope captain Peabody will gain his lawsuit with Deacon Carpenter, that he has gone down to Portland to see to. But that's none of my business.'

Somebody, too—I dont say who—told me there was a certain Squire Darling, living in a certain town, about ten miles off, that did business and asked no questions. Well, in the said town, just after sun down, a young man named Joseph Morey was walking near the Meetinghouse with a sort of cream colored book under his arm; and he heard something in the woods, this side, that, if it wasn't a Hurry-cane, he'd give up guessing. Such a cracking and squeaking and rattling—such a thrashing and grunting and snorting!—you never! He stopped and looked back and all soon came to light. There was an old white faced horse came scrabbling along out of the woods, reeling and foaming with an old wooden top shay at his tale, and a chap about my size flourishing a small beach pole pretty well broomed up at the end. And says I, 'Mister, can you tell me where one Squire Darling lives?'

'Which Squire Darling?' says he 'there's two of the name.'

'His name is John,' says I.

'Faith,' says he, 'they are both John's too, but one is a lawyer and the other a cooper.'

'O it must be the lawyer that I want,' says I.

'With this the young man gave a squint at Hannah and a wink at me; and 'come along, says he, I'm going right there now, and I'll show ye the Squire, and fix things for ye.'

'Hannah,' says I, 'that's lucky.'

Well he carried us into a small one story house, a little further on, full of books and dust, and smelling of strong old dead tobacco smoke. Here we set down while he went out about our business. We waited and waited till long after dark, and were glad enough to see him come back at last with a candle. 'The Squire is very sick, says he, but I have over persuaded him.' And the next minute Squire came grunting along in, all muffled up in a great coat and spectacles on, and a great tall woman as witness for the bride.

Well he went to work and married us, and followed up with a right down sensible sermon, about 'multiplying and increasing on the earth'—and I never felt so solemn and serious. Then followed kissing the bride all round; then the certificates, and then I gave him two silver dollars, and we got into the shay again and off.

After this nothing happened to speak of for about a month. Every thing was kept snug, and captain Peabody had no suspicion. But one morning at break of day, as I was creeping softly down Captain Peabody's back stairs, with my shoes in my hand as usual, I trod into a tub of water, standing on the third step from the bottom, and down I come slam bang. The Captain was going to kill his hogs, and had got up betimes, put his water to heat and was whetting his butcher knife in the kitchen.

The first thing I saw, when I looked up, there stood Captain Peabody, with a great butcher knife in his hand, looking down upon me like a thundercloud! I want to know if I didn't feel streaked! He clinched me by the collar and stood me up, and then raised his knife over me as high as he could reach I thought my last minute was come. Blood would have been shed as sure as rates, if it hadn't been for Mrs. Peabody. She stepped up behind and laid hold of his arm; and says she,—'its no matter, Mr. Peabody they are married.'

'Married to that puppy!' roared the Captain.'

'Yes, sir,' says I, 'and here's the certificate.'

And I pulled it out of my jacket and gave it to him. But I didn't stay for any more ceremony; as soon as I felt his gripe loosen a little, I slide off like an eel; and backed out doors,—and made tracks home, about as fast as I could leg it. But there was to be no peace for me this day. I was in a constant worry and stew all the forenoon, fear the captain would do something rash, and I could neither sit still nor stand still, eat, drink, or think.

About the middle of the afternoon, Dr. Dingley came bouncing in, out of breath, and says he—- John, you have been cheated and bamboozled. Your marriage ai'nt worth that. It was all a contrivance of Jack Darling the Lawyer and his two imps, Joe Moery and Peter Scamp. This was all he could say till he had wiped his face and taken a swig of cider to recover his wind, and then he gave me the particulars.

When Captain Peabody had read my certificate, he could not rest; but tackled up and drove right down to let off his fury upon his old friend Squire, Darling. The moment he got sight of the squire, he turned to, and called him all the foul names he could lay his tongue to, for half an hour. The Squire denied everything. The Captain dowed the certificate, and says he, 'there's black and white against ye you bloody old sculpen.'

The Squire knew the hand writing was his nephew's as soon as he saw it, and the trnth was brought to light. But as the storm fell in one quarter, it rose from the other. Squire Darling had smelt tar in his day and had'nt forgot how to box the compass, and as soon as the saddle was on the right horse he set in and give the Captain his back again; and let him have it about Nor-Nor-West, right in his teeth, till he was fairly blown out. They shook hands then, and seeing Hannah and I had got under-weigh together they said we must go to the vige, and no time must be lost in making all fast in the lashings, with a good fine square knot, before a change of weather. So the squire slicked up a little, got into the shay and came home with the captain, to hold the wedding that very night.

How Doctor Dingley happened to be in town, just at the time, I dont know. It was his luck; and as soon as he saw which way the wind was, he licked up and cantered home in a hurry. After he had got throngh with the particulars, says he, 'now Mr. Beedle, it's none of my business, but if I had such a hitch upon captain Peabody, I would hang back like a stone drag, till he agreed to back my note for two hundred dollars in the Portland bank to buy goods with enough to set you up in the store.'

I thought strong upon this idea, as I was going over to captain Peabody's. But the moment I shew the least symptoms of backing, such a storm was raised as never was seen. Father and mother-in-law and Squire Darling set up such a yell all together and poor Hannah, she sat down and cried. My heart failed me, and I made haste to give in and plead sorry, as quick as possible; and somehow in my hurry, I let out that Doctor Dingley had set me on; and so was the innocent cause of his getting a most righteous licking, the first time captain Peabody caught him. It was'nt settled short of thirty dollars.

Well, Squire Darling stood us up and married us about right; and there was an end of trouble. Mother-in-law would not part with Hannah, and she made father-in-law give us a setting out in the north end of his house. He could not stomach me very well for a while;—but I have managed to get on the blind side of him. I turned right in to work on his farm, as steady and industrious as a cart horse. And I kept on pleasing him, in one way end another, more and more, till he has taken such a liking to me, that he would'nt part with me for a cow. He owns that I save him the hire of help, out and out the year round.

There,—now I have done. I can't patronize the newspapers any more. Betwixt hard work in the fields, and chores about house and barn and hogpen, I can't call a minute my own, summer nor winter. And just so sartain as my wife sees me come in and set down to take a little comfort, just so sartain is she to come right up and give me the baby to hold.

Noty binny. The stories that are going the ronnds, from mouth, about my first marriage are all a pack of lies invented by Joe Mory and Peter Seamp, just to make folks laugh at my expense.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of *SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c,* which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity.

Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.

JAMES RUSSELL.

St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—1y

ST. ALBANS, VT. DEC. 1835

C. H. HUNTINGTON, respectfully informs his friends and the public in the County of Missiskoui and vicinity, that he has removed from the village of Frelighsburgh to St. Albans, V. T. That he is carrying on the CLOCK MAKING & WATCH REPAIRING business, at the shop opposite the Court House, formerly kept by Messrs. I. Randell & Co., recently by Isaac Randell, where he has a general assortment of goods in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz:—

Silver table, tea, desert, salt, mustard and cream spoons, sugar tongs, silver spectacles, silver thimbles, with and without steel tops, silver pencils, tooth picks, bodkins, &c.

Plated table & tea spoons, and sugar tongs,

Gold finger rings, gold watch keys & seals, gilt & plated, do. plated & gilt watch-guards, gold, plated & gilt breast pins,

Pocket & pen knives, scissors, razors, hones & straps; plated, gilt and steel coat clasps, and rings, steel and ribbon watch chains, goggles, steel spectacles, with convex and green glasses, steel pens & hair pins, shell, horn & ivory combs, Ladies' bead bags & purses; snuff boxes, steel busks, pocket-books & wallets; cloth, hair, tooth & shaving brushes, black lead pencils, tea bells, watch & key rings, ivory teething rings and stellettoes, water paints; court plaster, &c. &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap.

Any articles called for in the above line, which Mr. H. has not on hand; he will furnish to order at short notice.

Eight-day Brass Clocks, manufactured and warranted correct time keepers.

Particular attention will be paid to watch repairing. All orders punctually attended to.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clock Making business, an active LAD, about fifteeen years of age, from a respectable family, who can come well recommended.

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP.

The Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public that he is now opening and offering for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, well adapted to the season—

Groceries consisting of

Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas, of an excellent quality, and very low;
Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.;
Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Codfish;
Soap, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.;
Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at REDUCED prices, for cash, or a short approved Credit.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price will be paid for Butter, Rye, Corn, Oats, Ashes, Lumber, Fur, and Store Hogs, if the latter are delivered in the course of the present month.

PHILIP H. MOORE.

Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835. 33—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned, having been duly appointed Tutrix, and Subtutor to the Minor Children of the late John A. Rhodes, Esq., in his life time of St. Armand, request all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present them duly attested, to W. W. Smith, (at his Store, Missiskoui Bay,) on or before the first day of January next; and that all who are indebted to the said Estate do pay the amount o such debts on or before the above named day.

LUCY MATTOCKS,
Widow of the late
JOHN A. RHODES, Tutrix,
W. W. SMITH, Subtutor.

N. B. It is particularly requested that the accounts may be presented on Tuesdays & Thursdays. W. W. S., Sub.

St. Armand, Nov. 16, 1835. 33—6w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed By the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company. Montreal, August 1, 1835. } 19—tf

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warantee for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co. Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. } 16—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publi that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Philipsburg, where he hopes they are sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, as a mechanic, to need no further recommendation. Having just returned from visiting the principal cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed by none.

DANIEL FORD.

June 23 1835 11—t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for GREEN HIDES.

L. & A. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, October 27, 1835.

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICON the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR THE

PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' perience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings: and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require *one application only!!* Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henrysville; W. W. Smith, Philipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newel, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Brome; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers thro'out the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 4 1y

FOR SALE,

THAT well known *TAVERN STAND*, in the village of Frelighsburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the county; nor one, the situation of which is more *PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.*

ALSO,

the *DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY* and other out-buildings in BROME, occupied by the subscriber as a *House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store* with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of *WILD LAND, and PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS,* in Brome and other Eastern Townships; VERY *cheap* for *Cash.*

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post-Master, at Brome.

JACOB COOK.

Brome, May 1st, 1835. 4

THE subscriber will pay seven pence half penny, in money, for good house ashes.

J. J. J. HAWK.

St. Armand, Dec. 22, 1835. 37—8w.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers,

20,000!!

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From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly ournal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer, of May 18th 1835.]

The Saturday Courier is sent in exchange to editors who will do us the favour of inserting this advertisement.